

ESTABLISHED 1881.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.
HE 1/3 L.I. American Ship

"P. N. BLANCHARD."
Blanchard, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1895. [105]

THE 3/3 L.L. American Bark
"GEO. S. HOMER,"
Hemson, Master, having arrived To-day, is now
loading here for the above Port, and will have
quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1897.

FOR BALTIMORE.
THE 3/3 A.L.I. American Bark
"FRED. P. LITCHFIELD,"
C. B. Chadbourne, Master, will load here for the
above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MELCHERS & C.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1897. [104]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 100 A. I. British Ship
"LYNDHURST,"
Martin, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to

Consignees.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S. S. "OLDENBURG."
THE above named Steamer having arrived
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed
that the discharge will be commenced on Monday

that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will go on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before THIS

Afternoon, at 4 P.M.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th September, will be subject to rent.—
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September.

at 3 P.M.
All Claims must reach us before the 6th
September, or they will not be recognised.
The Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1905. 11140

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship
"CHELYDRA"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods, will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 4 P.M. of the 28th instant, will

be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at East Point.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
- Hongkong, 26th August, 1895. [125]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S. S. "AFRIDI."
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
MIDDLESBROUGH AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at the risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 P.M.

TO-DAY.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd proximo, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 2nd proximo, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd proximo, at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1865.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.
THE Steamship
"GLENSHIEL"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon whance delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 30th instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Consignees are requested to present all Claims
 for damages and/or shortages not later than the
 6th proxima, otherwise they will not be recog-
 nised.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
 Agents.

1. Hongkong, 3rd August, 1899. (1899)

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Today's
Advertisements.

NOTICE.

DURING my Temporary Absence from the Colony, my Business will be in charge of Mr. I. V. VERNON, who holds my Power of Attorney.

ERICH GEORG,
Share Broker.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1895. [1166]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG
AND SOERABAYA.

THE Steamship

"HUPEH,"
Captain Everitt will be despatched TO-MOR-
ROW, the 30th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1895. [1162]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"SUNGKIANG,"
Captain C. B. N. Dodd, will be despatched
on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1895. [1165]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"NESTOR,"
Captain Anquet will be despatched on SATUR-
DAY, the 31st instant.
Rate of Freight on Mailing and General Cargo
25/- per ton of 40 cubic feet.
For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1895. [1164]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGA-
TION COMPANY.

(UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN
GOVERNMENT.)

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, ADEN, SUET, PORT SAID,
BRINDISI, VENICE, FLORENCE,
AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,
MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK
SEA, LEBANT and AFRICAN PORTS, also to
NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
and CAPE TOWN.)

THE Company's Steamship

"GISELA,"

Captain A. Mills, will be despatched as above
on THURSDAY, the 29th September.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3
P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to
SANDER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1895. [1166]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGA-
TION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA PORTS OF CALL.

THE Company's Steamship

"OOLONG,"

R. Conrad, Commander, will be despatched as
above on or about the 20th September, instead
of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1895. [1150]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will
be on sale at the Hongkong and Victoria
Hotels, opposite the Hongkong Club, and at
Fiddler's Wharf, EVERY EVENING from 5.30 to
7.30 o'clock.

PRICETEN CENTS.

Copies ordered from the Office will be charged
the usual rate—25 cents.

Advertisers are reminded that the Hongkong
Telegraph has by far the largest circulation of
any English newspaper published in the Far
East. THIS IS GUARANTEED. Terms of
application.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1895.

BROWN, JONES & CO.

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND
HONGKONG GRANITE CEMETERY
MEMORIALS.

LETTERS CUT AND FILLED WITH IMPERMEABLE
LEAD CEMENT.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are
made under the constant supervision of a duly
qualified English Chemist and will bear com-
parison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES and
other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the
Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1895. [127]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER
SEEDS.

SEASON 1895-96.

Our First Supplies of these best Quality
Seeds have arrived, and Orders will be executed
in the sequence in which they are received as
long as the supply lasts.

SEED LISTS

with

HINTS FOR GARDENING

have been issued and can be obtained on
application.

Our Seeds are all tested before being put up
in LONDON.

They are packed under our own Supervision,
and the greatest care is exercised to insure
protection in transit.

Sowings should be made in FINE WEATHER
only and the remainder of the packets secured
from damp, and kept in a dry place for repeat
sowings.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high-class Fertilizer for Pot-Plants and for
use in the Garden generally.

It supplies natural nourishment to the soil,
and assists the process of assimilation, thereby
aiding the Plants to attain to their full size,
vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs. each. \$1.75.
25 lbs. " " \$4.50.

Directions for use are given on the Label.

RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS"

LAWN MOWERS.

The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.
For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1895. [1165]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1895.

RUSSIA'S LATEST MOVE.

The transfer of Gaspodeen Speyer (or
as Reuter spells the name, Speler), from
the post of Russian Minister at the Court
of the Shah of Persia to a similar post in
Korea may, we think, be taken as an
indication that the policy of Russia in the
Peninsular Kingdom is about to be altered.

Mr. Speyer is generally recognized as a
diplomat of a very high calibre. It was
he who about three years ago successfully
conducted the delicate negotiations
between the Shah's and his own government
which created considerable alarm in
England and on the Continent owing to
the fear—a dread that seems to have
been well founded—that the Northern
Colossus had effected a diplomatic coup
which in due season would render the
absorption of Persia a matter of com-
parative ease. It was Mr. Speyer who
in winter of 1884-85, when Korea was
in the throes of the memorable Kim
Ok-kin rebellion, paid a mysterious visit
to Seoul. He was then a Secretary of
the Russian Legation in Tokio and it is
believed in some quarters that he was
specially delegated by the Russian Minister
for Foreign Affairs to proceed to Korea
in response to an appeal from the King
of Korea who was believed to then fear an
invasion of his country by the armies of
the Mikado bent on punishing Korea, in
no uncertain manner, for the attack on the
Japanese Legation and the massacre of a
large number of Japanese subjects in
Seoul by Koreans. He proceeded to Seoul
immediately after his arrival at Chemulpo
and was, we understand, virtually the
guest of the King's Foreign Adviser, Mr.
P. G. von Möllendorff. That Mr. Speyer's
mission was a delicate one and that it gave
his Government entire satisfaction was
shown by his immediate promotion to
the post of Russian Minister Plenipotentiary
at the Court of Teheran. This
skilful diplomat's "flying trip" to
Seoul was, however, not very palatable to
the British Government and we believe
were right in stating that the occupation
of Port Hamilton by Great Britain (which
cost the British taxpayers about a quarter
of a million sterling) was the direct result
of Mr. Speyer's mission. That, however,
matters little at this juncture, and what we
now have to draw attention to is the fact
that when Mr. Speyer arrives in Seoul
Russia will have stationed in the Far East
three of the most skilful and far-sighted
diplomats with whom we are acquainted
—men of universally recognised ability,
indomitable energy, and insatiable ambi-
tion. Mr. Hitrov, the Russian Minister at
Tokio, is the ablest diplomat in Japan,

and as such has been recognised
by a statesman as far-sighted as
Count Okuma, while in Peking the Czar
is represented by Count Cassini who, as is
only too well known, recently accomplished
a diplomatic feat which effectively put in
the shade the whole of his political
colleagues. Mr. Hitrov, it may be added,
inaugurated the onward movement in
Fulgaria and Serbia, and when it became
evident that the time had arrived for the
inauguration of a similar movement in the
Far East he was transferred to Tokio.
The fact of the young Czar—we attribute
these moves to the Czar for we think that
it is he and not his Foreign Minister who
is chiefly responsible for Muscovite
activity in the Far East—considering the
Far East a suitable field for the
residence of three of his well-tried
and most crafty diplomats should at least
put the other Western Powers on their
guard. It is, of course, undeniable that the
intentions of the Czar may be quite pacific,
and that he has appointed an exceptionally
skilful man to represent him in Korea
because he desires by virtue of his superior
ability to avoid unpleasant complications,
but unfortunately we have little cause for
assuming that Russia has anything to
gain by the peace of the Orient being
maintained for any length of time. On
the contrary, it seems as though the Czar
has all to gain by bringing about a settle-
ment of the Far Eastern Question sooner
than Japan and one or two of the Great
Powers are likely to approve of.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Japan Mail takes exception in a
lengthy leading article, and we think with
justice, to Mr. Cowen's condemnation, in
his recent lecture, of the Japanese opera-
tions at the battle of Ping Yang. Mr.
Cowen was not present during the action.
He appears to be in possession of no more
information on the subject than is open to
all the world in the published reports of
the Chinese and Japanese, and there
appears to be nothing in these reports from
which it can be fairly inferred that the
strategy of the Japanese was defective or
their knowledge of tactics and their
tactical dispositions were incomplete. Of
course, in a lecture it was impossible for
Mr. Cowen to do more than state his con-
clusions and indicate his reasons for
arriving at those conclusions. We hope
he will take an early opportunity of
justifying in print, and at length, the judg-
ments he has formed and pronounced as to
the military ability of the Japanese. It is
a question of very considerable interest
and importance to all of us.

We have received from Mr. J. P. Braga
a letter in which he discusses with excel-
lent temper and great common sense the
question raised by the letter of "Another
Victim" in our columns on the 27th inst.
We propose to publish it to-morrow. Mr.
Braga will, we feel sure, forgive us for
keeping it back for a day or two, but we
do so that we may be enabled to reply to it
and to do full justice to his arguments.
We believe that he is mistaken in some of
his assertions as to the nationality and
rights of a great many of his confederates
who are spoken of, and as the question
is one of great importance and affects not
only the Portuguese but the Chinese here,
we intend to examine it fully and at some
length. Mr. Braga's letter is a reply to
our editorial note and not to the letter of
"Another Victim," so that we are not
departing from our resolution of yesterday
not to permit the correspondence initiated
by that writer to continue.

Mr. Huttenbach in the Straits has opened
up a new phase of the Military Contribu-
tion Question. He proposes that it
should be looked upon and designated as
a contribution, not towards the expenses
of the Garrison of Singapore but towards
the general military defence of the Empire.
This is a move in the right direction, we
think, and tends to put the discussion on
a sounder base. At the same time there
are disadvantages. Singapore might be
left without a garrison year after year if
troops were wanted elsewhere and no
immediate danger threatened the Straits
Settlements. On the other hand if the
exigencies of the situation required it,
Singapore might be turned into a first-
class fortress with a garrison equal to that
of Gibraltar, without being called on for an
additional payment. Mr. Huttenbach pro-
poses to offer 20 per cent. of the Revenue of
the Straits Settlements in full of all claims
on the Colony, barracks and fortifications
included, the present demand of the Home
Government being 17½ per cent. of the
revenues towards the expenses of the troops
and one-third of an expense incurred for
barracks or fortifications. There is much
to be said on both sides hereto, but Mr.
Huttenbach's late colleagues on the
Council, who have been fighting this
Military Contribution Question, seem to
think that Mr. Huttenbach is giving them
away. They appear inclined to insist that
the arrangement made in London was for
the 17½ per cent. contribution to cover all
claims for troops, forts, and barracks and
that the Colonial Office in asking for more
is only "bluffing."

One thing is clear from Mr. Hutten-
bach's action: He is not, like our
unofficial representatives in the Council,
carrying on confidential negotiations with
the Government on the subject as if he
were the only person concerned and his
the only purse to be opened. He invites
suggestions and criticism from all the
world. Our Unofficials think themselves
wiser than all the world, and when
consulted by the Government on the sub-
ject of the Military Contribution allow
themselves to act in the matter as if they
were principals and not merely agents
and representatives, and so they take no
one into their confidence.

(Special to Hongkong Telegraph.)

TELEGRAM.

THE SITUATION AT
FOOCHOW.

MORE MISSIONARY TROUBLE.

PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS.

AWFUL ATROCITIES.

Foochow, August 29th.

1.30 p.m.

Brief telegraphic information has just
reached here to the effect that the
persecution of native Christians is in
full swing at Kingwha, about 70
miles from Foochow, and that the unfor-
tunate converts are being subjected to
most atrocious treatment.

Thrilling details of the atrocities will
probably reach this port to-morrow, by
couriers despatched from Kingwha.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY AND THE RIOTS IN
CHINA.

LONDON, August 27th.

It is reported that the German Govern-
ment has instructed its Minister and the Consuls
in China to protect the foreign Missions to the
utmost extent and to summon German war-ships
the moment that any disorder is threatened.

RUSSIA AND MONTENEGRO.

Russia has presented Montenegro with a large
quantity of war material.

TYPHOON WARNING.

Yesterday our Observatory officials "struck
oil." They asserted in their meteorological report
that a depression was "probably forming in the
N.E. part of China Sea," and that their calcu-
lations were based on sound data and now beyond
question as the following telegram, for which we
are indebted to the comic y of the Spanish
Consul at this port, clearly shows:—

"BINONDO, August 28th.

7.52 p.m.

"There is another depression in the Pacific
to the East of Luzon."

The weather report issued from the Observa-
tory this morning contains the following
information:—On the 29th at 1.20 a.m. two
luminous clouds were noticed vertically, 11.55 a.m.
the depression appears to be situated to the north-
west of Bolineao. The barometer was falling at
11.55 a.m. and moderate north and north-east
winds (probably increasing) and unsettled,
squally weather were prevailing.

At 4.30 p.m. a red sun, indicating that the
depression was then east of, and more than 300
miles from the Colony, was noticed.

We congratulate Dr. Doherty and his learned
colleagues on the accuracy of their yesterday's fore-
cast and can only hope that the success attained
in this instance will encourage them to carry on
their useful work with renewed vigour and cease-
less watchfulness.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

COLONEL WRIGHT of the Salvation Army and
his squad of thirteen officers, who are on their
way to commence the work of the Salvation
Army in Japan, will hold a far-a Salvation
Army Meeting in the Wesleyan Church to-night,
commencing at 8 o'clock.

THE Chinese new torpedo-catcher *Fai Ting* left
at 1.30 p.m. to-day for the north. She is the
only fighting ship, worthy the name, that the
Chinese possess in Eastern Seas. Other,
recently built at home, will soon be out here.
When they arrive it is to be hoped they'll be
used to keep the unruly populace of Fuhkien and
Kwangtung in something like fair order.

We have received from Mr. Ho Amel a very
useful pamphlet on the subject of his cholera
remedy. It contains a report from Dr. Atkinson
on the constituents of the cholera powder Mr.
Ho Amel so strongly recommends and so
liberally distributes. The ingredients are 29 in
number, and full directions are given for the
administration of it. In addition to Mr. Ho
Amel's original letter to us of the 2nd instant on
the subject, there are three pages of cases in
which cures have been effected by the use of the
remedy.

WHAT is this? Another "vanisher"? Yes,
"vanisher" too true, and the facts of the case, as far
as we can gather at present, seem to be that a
Mr. R. G. Hopkins, who was carrying on some
business with a partner named Kam King, after
leaving his partner in Duddell Street, left the colony
between two days or thereabout, without giving
warning of his intentions or making arrangements
for the carrying on of his business during his
absence. This morning one of the Court bailiffs
had occasion to find and hand to Mr. Hopkins one
of those sweet little dows which make the happy
possessors of them feel as if they voyaged had their
advantages and "dows" many disadvantages! Mr.
Hopkins appears not to have gone in very
deep; only just sufficient to make a moonlight
fit distinctly advisable. There was a rush
on his premises this morning. Messrs. Robinson
& Co. got in first and carried their Collard and
Collard grand piano, which H. hired from
them; and then the bailiff came along at
break-neck speed to annex all
his goods and chattels. They were
not late, however, for Hopkins had taken most
of his private effects with him. There was
nothing but the partner left and, poor chap,
is said to be whistling and singing—"Oh!
where, Oh! where is poor Reggie gone? Where,
Oh, where is he?" Just so, that's what several
anxious inquirers would greatly like to know.
Canterbury. By the Directory we see that
Reggie's business address is "Pamphlet; Hong-
kong." Wonder, did he ever write a pamphlet!

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Justice Wills, Acting Puisne
Judge.)

F. WESSIL v. CARLOWITZ & CO.

August 29th.

This was an action brought to recover \$1,000
damages for breach of contract. Mr. H. G.
Holmes, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. H.
G. Gedge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and
Masters) for the defendants.

Mr. Holmes in opening his case stated that
the plaintiff had been engaged by the defendants
under an agreement to come to Hongkong as a
clerk, his salary to commence at \$1,400 for the
1st year. The plaintiff reported himself at the
defendants' office on the 1st of July and was
informed by Mr. Sachs that he might have a
look round the town. The following day plaintiff
presented himself at the office, and as Mr.
Sachs had gone to Canton there was no one to
give him instructions as to the work he should
do. The next day was Sunday and the follow-
ing two days Bank holidays. The plaintiff then
took ill and was unable to go to work and later
on he received a letter stating that his services
were not required. The claim was for one year's
salary, viz., \$1,400, but the plaintiff waived the
sum of \$400 in order to bring the action in the
Summary Court.

The plaintiff was then examined at considerable
length after which the hearing was adjourned till
to-morrow.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of share-
holders of the Green Island Cement Company,
Limited, was held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at
the Company's offices, No. 9 Praya Central. Mr.
Sheehan presided, and there were also present
Messrs. Geo. Fennick and J. Orange (directors),
Messrs. G. H. Potts, A. G. Morris, C. A. Tomes,
P. K. Leigh, S. Benjamin, R. C. Wilcox, A.
G. Stokes and Mr. Henderson, Secretary.

The notice convening the meeting having been
read

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the minutes
of the last meeting I will now take as
read and sign them afterwards. I beg to propose
that the following special resolution—"That
the Capital of the Company be reduced from
\$1,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$50
each, to \$300,000, divided into 20,000 shares
of \$15 each, and that such reduction be effected
by cancelling capital which has been lost or is
unrepresented by available assets to the extent
of \$40 per share on each of the 12,177 shares
which have been issued and are now outstanding,
and by reducing the nominal amount of all the
shares in the Company's Capital from \$50 to \$15
per share," which was passed at the extraordinary
general meeting of this Company held on the
18th instant, be now confirmed. Will any
gentlemen be good enough to second it?
Mr. S. Benjamin: I beg to second it.
Carried unanimously.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

THE SANITARY BOARD MEETING.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held
this afternoon. Mr. F. A. Cooper (Director of
Public Works) presided, and there were also
present Dr. J. M. Atkinson (Colonial Surgeon),
Surgeon-Major Westcott (Health Officer), Capt.
W. C. H. Hastings (Acting Captain Superintendent
of Police), Mr. N. J. Ede, and Mr. Hugh
McCallum (Secretary).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read
and confirmed.

CHOLERA AT PAKHOI.

The British Consul at Pakhoi in a letter to
the Colonial Secretary dated the 17th August
reported an outbreak of cholera in Pakhoi. It
was impossible to say when it first appeared,
some accounts saying twenty days and some
five or six days previously, and up to the time
the letter was despatched twenty odd deaths were
said to have occurred. The Medical Officer at
Pakhoi stated that the outbreak did not seem serious
and that it was apparently on the decrease.

The Board unanimously agreed that the
Health Officer of this port should be instructed
to carefully watch all ships from Pakhoi.

THE IMPORTATION OF DEAD MEAT.

The following letter addressed to the Colonial
Secretary by the Acting Health Officer, was
circulated among the members of the Board for
consideration:—

Sir,—I have the honour to report on the
importation of meat into the Colony, the
conditions of which are unsatisfactory. It
appears from reports by the Colonial Veterinary
Surgeon (3rd August, 1894, 21st August, 1894,
10th Sept. 1894) that a considerable amount of
meat is imported into the colony which finds its
way into the markets where it is exposed for
sale without previous inspection. When we
consider the care which is taken in the
inspection of live cattle previous to slaughter,
and the magnificent system of depots, slaughter-
houses and markets which have recently been
inaugurated for the protection of the public
from an inferior or diseased meat supply, it
certainly seems anomalous that this other and
undesirable system should be allowed to con-
tinue. There are three bye-laws under Ordina-
nce 17 of 1887 which deal with this matter,
viz., 14, 15, and 16, all of which seem never to
have been enforced, and it does not seem pos-
sible to enforce them as long as meat is allowed
to be landed at any spot on the island considered
convenient by the importers, for the Inspectors
cannot be watching every landing place for
the arrival of carcases, or be perpetually
present at the markets to receive those who
wish to declare the place from which their meat
was imported, and I am led to believe that no
man exists of differentiating carcases which
have come from the Government slaughter
houses from those which have been imported
from the mainland, as the cattle are merely
branded as fit for slaughter, and no mark
is put on the meat previous to its despatch
to the markets. Another matter which
requires to be dealt with is the disposal
of cattle rejected by the Inspector as unfit for
slaughter. A strong suspicion exists that
many of them are simply removed a short
distance, slaughtered, and brought to the
markets. The obvious remedy for these defects
is to prohibit the introduction into the markets
of any meat which does not bear the qualifying
mark of an Inspector, as provided for in By-law
14, but the enforcement of this would necessitate

THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

A RESOLUTION BY MESSRS. HUTTENBACH AND
BROWN.

20 PER CENT OFFERED.

The following appears in the Straits Times
of the 20th instant:—

Mr. Huttenbach has given notice that, at the
earliest possible opportunity, he will move in
the Legislative Council the following resolution,
which will be seconded by Dr. Brown.

the landing of all meat at a given pier at fixed hours, or its detention at some inspection station. The most efficient system, however, would be the prohibition of importation of meat from Kwangtung province, whence, I understand, nearly the whole amount is imported, to continue the branding of cattle previous to slaughter, as at present in force, and also to make the meat before its despatch from the slaughter house, in order to prevent the introduction of rejected cattle surreptitiously slaughtered.

Bye-law 14.—No flesh meat other than that which has been slaughtered in the slaughter house of the Colony shall be exposed for sale in any market till it has been inspected by an Inspector of markets and marked by him as being fit for human food.

The following minutes were appended:—
Mr. Edes. It seems to me that if by-law No. 14, Ord. 17 of 1887, is put into force and all meat slaughtered in the Colony be also marked before sale it would ensure protection to all those who care to protect themselves by only buying meat in the regulated markets.

Surgeon-Major Westcott. It is impossible to estimate the quantity of meat which is imported, but it is probably not great, and the object of its importation can only be the disposal of cattle which the owners suspect would not qualify for slaughter. It will be very difficult to properly enforce by-law 14, and still more difficult to enforce inferior or diseased meat as unfit for human food. I therefore strongly recommend the adoption of the 2nd method suggested.

Dr. Lawson. I should like to see the reports of the Col. Veterinary Surgeon referred to, if by-law 14 is carried out it is all that is required.

Mr. Cooper. Moved that the wording of by-law 14 be altered to prohibit the sale of meat in the market other than that slaughtered in the slaughter house.

Carried unanimously.

COCKLOFTS AND CUBICLES.

The committee appointed to control the work involved in the removal of illegal cubicles and cocklofts sent in the following report with a request that it be approved by the Board and advertised in the *Gazette* and the daily papers:—

"No permission will be granted under the provisions of sub-section 1 of section 7 of Ord. 15 of 1894, for the erection or continuance of mesanline floors or cocklofts in rooms partitioned or divided off into separate compartments unless the following conditions are complied with:—(a) The premises are constructed and maintained in a satisfactory sanitary condition; (b) such mesanline floor or cockloft is situated on the top or ground floor of premises; (c) in the case of top floors such mesanline floor or cockloft does not extend over more than one half of the floor area of the room and has a clear space both above and below it of not less than nine feet measured vertically. When the roof has no ceiling or tie the measurement shall be made from the level of the floor up to half the vertical height of the rafters over such mesanline floor or cockloft; (d) in the case of mesanline floor or cockloft on ground floors that do not comply with the conditions specified in the preceding paragraph no permission will be granted for their continuance except for storage purposes only and provided that the space so enclosed shall not be included in the calculation of the cubic capacity of the room available for habitation. It should be noted that under the provisions of subsection 2 of section 8, and by-law 7 under section 13 of this Ordinance, the partition walls of every separate compartment must not be of a greater height than 8 feet and must leave a space between the top of the partition and the ceiling or underside of the floor of not less than 4 feet, and that such space must not be closed except with wire netting, iron bars, lattice work or carved wood, arranged in such a way as to leave at least two-thirds of such space open and as far as practicable evenly distributed."

It was agreed that the recommendations of the Committee be carried out.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

For the week ended 17th August the death rate was 23.3 per 1,000 per annum, as compared with 16.3 during the corresponding week last year.

For the week ended 24th August the death rate was 23.3 per 1,000 per annum, as compared with 15.9 during the corresponding week last year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following papers were laid on the table and dealt with on 31st January 1895, and 29th August 1895.

Tenders for conveyance contract.

Report having reference to a case of bubonic plague.

Certain papers concerning the poultry dealers' shops in the Central Market.

Correspondence concerning the licensing of certain premises as common lodging-houses.

Certain papers having reference to the re-arranging of 2, Robinson Road.

Certain papers having reference to the re-arranging of 359, Queen's Road Central.

Certain papers having reference to the re-arranging of 121 to 131, Queen's Road Central.

Report concerning markets and slaughter-houses for the quarter ended the 30th June, 1895.

Report by Medical Officer of Health concerning certain wells in Victoria.

Two applications requesting that notice to close certain wells be reviewed.

Application for permission to make certain alterations to dwellings to improve the ventilation thereof, &c.

Applications for licences and renewal of licences to keep swine.

At this point the President requested the reporters to leave the room because the Board desired to discuss some matters in private.

Exit Reporters.

ANOTHER COTTON MILL CO. FLOATED.

The Lau Kung Mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., promoted by Messrs. Albert & Co. of Shanghai, was successfully floated on the 24th instant. The prospectus of this, the third cotton spinning company floated in Shanghai since the ratification of the Treaty of Peking, was exchanged at Chefoo on 8th May, set forth that it was "to be incorporated under the Companies Ordinance 1865 to 1890 of Hongkong, whereby the liability of members is limited to the amount of their shares. The Capital is £250,000 divided in 8,000 shares of £30 each, each share (with power to increase) of which it is proposed to issue at present 6,000 shares; of this number 4,200 shares have been subscribed for and will be allotted; 750 shares are reserved for subscription at home, and the remaining 1,050 shares are now offered for subscription locally. On the issue 75, to be paid on application; 15, on allotment; 25, on 30th November 1895; 25, on 31st January 1896, and 25, on 30th April 1896."

The Provisional Directors are:—C. J. Dudgeon, Esq., (of Messrs. Albert & Co.), J. S. Fearon, Esq., (of Messrs. Fearon, Daniel & Co.), A. Korff, Esq., (of Messrs. Melchers & Co.), Do King-sun, Esq., (of the Nuen Sing Hong), and Chang Liang-yu, Esq., (of the Toong Yee Hong). The General Managers are Messrs. Albert & Co.; the Bankers are The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; Legal Advisers:—H. B. Williams, Esq.

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

It requires but little of the divine light of prophecy to see that vast political changes are impending over the destinies of the Far East, and that with such may follow certain consequences to British commerce so serious that our people could not accept them without a struggle. Of course, the disturbing element will not be Japan, in Formosa, or elsewhere, but rather Russia in the north, and France in the south, the China Seas. Although there are for rather were, when this article was written. Ed. H.K.T.] reasons to doubt whether the Russo-Chinese Loan will be negotiated after all, still, when two such hungry spiders as Russia and France put their heads together to catch the China fly, those who are not quite blind can pretty well guess what it all means and what may be the probable outcome. Everybody knows that Russia is moving heaven and earth in order to get to the sea at Constantinople, then in India, and now in Manchuria, while France is equally bent on setting up in rivalry with ourselves a great Indo-Chinese empire whose borders are even to touch the walls of Canton. But that is not all, for since the general collapse of China, the question of her actual partition has not only entered certain European heads, but has even been seriously weighed by a conspiracy of those who like to figure before the world as the benefactors of mankind.

As the Czar Nicholas once proposed to divide the Great Britain the dominions of the "Yellow Man," so the Chinese have been parcelled out. Indeed the first act of its partition in the south has already commenced by the surrender to France to a vast extent of territory east of the upper Mekong—of course as part payment for kicking Japan out of the Liao-tung peninsula. What Russia has won from the broken and bleeding Celestial has not yet transpired. How far Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and of course Japan, may acquiesce in this breaking up of the Empire has yet to be seen. Germany having been a member of the looting fraternity perhaps cannot be counted on for certainty. That England wants nothing in China more than she has is clear enough to all who remember that after the complication of 1840 we only demanded the little barren dot of Hongkong. We want none of the territory of China; we even refused Formosa in 1860, Chusan in 1860, and Port Hamilton later; but we do want, and intend to keep, that which we have gained as successful traders and navigators for the past three hundred years.

As for the influence of Russia in China and the Far East, it is a curious but little-known fact that she has been on the shores of that sea much longer than ourselves, but while we have been honestly trading, Russia has been plotting—always for the acquisition of empire. On every conceivable opportunity, when China has been in difficulties, Russia has taken advantage of the first weak point for pressing a claim or annexing territory, as will presently be shown.

In 1639 a band of Cossacks first planted her standard on the shores of the Pacific, and the Russian Empire in the Far North, near Okhotsk, by laying waste the country with fire and sword. This was exactly thirty-nine years after a charter had been granted to our Leadhull merchants for trading in India, but before the first cargo of tea had left Canton for London.

In 1643 a report reached Moscow of fabulous wealth and valuable gold mines on the shores of the lower Amoor River, and on the 15th May one Peter Poyarkoff, with a numerous following of Cossack horsemen, crossed the Ural ranges bound for this El Dorado. Gathering in numbers as they went along, it was their luck to meet a formidable Chinese Manchou army, which quickly dispersed the Cossacks somewhere about the meridian of Peking, but far to the north. At this date Russia appears to have taken her cue from England, for no sooner had the first British ship arrived in London direct from Canton than the Czar despatched an ambassador to Peking. His mission being effected by Chinese agents south of the Amoor River, Russia at once sent Khabaroff in charge of a small armed vessel with shipwrights and artificers for constructing boats on the upper waters of that river, and so reaching the Pacific; but again a Chinese army of 18,000 men successfully opposed their passage, and compelled Russia to sign a treaty, at the frontier town of Nerchinsk, by which she for ever gave up all authority on the Amoor and recognised China as in possession. Still Russia or her agents always persevered, as they have done since in Central Asia, and to such an extent that in 1730 the Emperor of China sent the two Jesuit fathers, Jartoux and Frédel, to make a correct map of his northern boundaries; this they did so effectively that the present maps are nearly all based on the original. The boundary between China and Siberia shows unmistakably the comparative strength of China at that period—and for this reason, when Russia sent out her first navigator to the Far East in the person of Vitus Behring, overland, he kept well north of the 57th parallel during his long journey to Okhotsk, where a ship had been previously built for him. The fact is that at that date Russia was, with all her vast extent of land, a very poor country, and completely at the mercy, so far away from home, of a Power like China.

The exploits of Behring are too well-known to warrant anything being said here beyond a running survey. He discovered Kamtschatka to be a peninsula, and not, as had been supposed, a part of Japan; he discovered Awatka Bay (Petropavlovsk) the coast of America in 38° 30' N., and the Aleutian archipelago while returning to Awatka he was wrecked on Behring Island, where he finally died of scurvy and exhaustion. Here his crew built a small vessel from the wreck of his ship, and so returned to Russia. It is now generally supposed that this intrepid navigator did not discover Behring Strait, but supposed Cape Navarin, from which place he returned, to be the north-eastern point of Asia.

On the virtue of his discoveries Russia claimed and took possession of Alaska, which with Siberia gave her a territory fully three times as large as the whole of Europe, but for purposes of trade at that date nearly worthless. In 1805 the Czar Alexander cast his eyes over the Amoor, and sent out Krusenstern with a squadron of frigates to assert the position his country had yielded to China in 1741. These war-vessels navigated the Amoor and founded thereon several Russian settlements. In 1852, on the voyage of the frigate *Krugly*, under Von Wangenheim, did much for Russia's position all over the Far East; but still it was discovered that China was too powerful in Manchuria for the success of a Russian seizure, and nothing was done of any importance till the great Kuang-Si rebellion in China took the jealous eyes of the decaying empire away from Manchuria, when Russia at once seized the opportunity of breaking her treaty, annexing the lower Amoor, and founding the report of Nikolaievsk on its left bank, near the mouth of the river. This was in 1852. During the following year an English steamer was purchased in Southampton and left for the Amoor in company with the *Pallas* frigate. Sakhalin had been discovered on the island of Sakhalin, and Castries Bay seized by Admiral Pallasi. In 1854 a paddle-steamer was built and her machinery manufactured by Belgian engineers at Petrovsk, 300 miles up the Amoor, for the purpose of towing barges and gunboats to the Russian Pacific squadron, then engaged in war with Great Britain and France. On the conclusion of peace 170 steamers for the Amoor

were purchased in America, large bodies of troops were sent overland, and another squadron of frigates despatched from Cronstadt.

During our war with China in 1860 Russia renounced her efforts to get to the sea in the Gulf of Tartary. German colonists and artisans were sent out round the Cape, and numbers of convicts were banished overland; condemned, it has been said, on the slightest evidence of crime. While Peking was occupied by the British and French forces in 1860, the distracted Chienmen were compelled by Russia to sign a treaty by which the Amoor and the coast of Manchuria, as far south as Vladivostok, were ceded. About this time no less than sixty towns, or trading stations, had sprung into life on the great river; the Russian steamer *St. Innocentius* left Antwerp with two iron river steamers of 60 h.p. each, and several barges, all ready for pulling together, to the later the steamer *Orus* left London with a cargo. Both these vessels arrived at Castles Bay, together with their contents, the result being that John Cockerell & Co., of Antwerp, got orders for several more river boats, which duly arrived at their stations, news of which reached St. Petersburg by telegraph, the laying of which overland, had just been completed. In 1861 two other steamers left San Francisco full of German colonists, it being discovered that the Cossacks, from their indolence and drunken habits, were quite useless for the purpose of developing a new country. It has been said in St. Petersburg that the war of 1860, waged by England and France, only brought advantages to Russia, which thereby took the opportunity of extending her boundaries 700 miles to the southward, and so acquiring the whole sea-coast of Manchuria, as well as such harbours as Olga Bay, Vladivostok, and many others. Still, the statement of Russia appear to have overlooked the fact that often more wealth can be got out of a foreign country by trading than by the actual possession of land. During the early years of this century the Russian trading flag was to be seen at Canton, together with those of other nations, but as years went on English competition became so powerful that one by one her ships dropped off, till in the early fifties they completely disappeared, and nearly all the tea used in South or Western Russia was conveyed there by transhipping steamers from the London emporium. The opening of the Suez Canal brought South Russian trade nearer to China than London, and the "Volunteer Fleet" from Odessa was established, but the enterprise is still far from being a great success, owing to a lack of capital in Russia generally, and a want of outward cargoes, beyond Government stores and troops. Thousands of tons of tea for Russia are still carried in British bottoms, not only from China but also from India and Ceylon. The construction and finish of the Siberian Railway will of course place the whole of North China at the mercy of Russia; it will have Hansew perhaps as its eastern commercial terminus, but considering the enormous cost of railway transport, will no more seriously affect British trade than do the American Pacific lines affect the position of the Far North. In due course we shall probably hear that Russia, in return for her interference, has acquired Port Lazareff, but after the Loan is really negotiated, from that moment China will have placed herself in a position, in regard to Russia, the end of which it would be very presumptuous for anyone to attempt to foretell.

Great Britain will not take up a selfish policy of "live-with-it" in this momentous question. The world is still big enough for all, provided all are reasonable enough to abstain from trading on the conquest of others' coasts. Hence, like the danger, Great Britain will not more acquiesce in a policy of spoliation in China than she did a generation ago, when the Czar Nicholas offered her Egypt as the price of her silence in regard to Turkey. A formidable coalition of her power with the United States, Germany, Japan, and of course China, is not only possible, but even very probable, should Russia and France together attempt anything like a policy of conquest. We know that the Great "Held order" in his will for the conquest of India, and after that the subjugation of all Asia, but for the present at least, it is likely that Peter's descendants will have to be content with the cession of Port Lazareff.

H. O. in *Fairplay*.

LEGAL JOTTINGS.

CHIQUE—Fictitious or non-existent person.

Ignorance of drawer. A clerk of the plaintiffs, by fraudulently representing to the plaintiffs that work had been done on their account by B, induced them from time to time to draw cheques payable to the order of B, in payment of the cheques so represented to have been done. It was in fact no such person as B, nor had any such work as was represented been done on the plaintiffs' account. The clerk forged B's indorsement to the cheques and negotiated them with the defendants, who gave value for them in good faith. The cheques were duly honoured by the plaintiffs' bankers. The plaintiffs, having subsequently discovered the fraud, sought to recover from the defendants the amount of the cheques so money paid to them on a mistake of fact—Held, that B was a fictitious or non-existing person within the meaning of sect. 7, sub-sect. 3, of the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, none the less because at the time of the drawing the cheques the plaintiffs supposed him to be a real person; that consequently the cheques were to be treated as payable to bearer, and the plaintiffs could not recover. (Clifton & Co. v. Aitkenborough & Son, July 6, Wills J.)

COMPANY—Issue of Share-Stockbrokers Commission. A company authorised their directors to pay brokers a commission for procuring persons to take their shares, and the defendants, who were a firm of stockbrokers, received money from the directors for such services. The company being wound up, the liquidator brought an action against the defendants to recover the money so paid to them, on the ground that the payments were illegal being made out of capital and therefore diminishing the capital of the company *pro tanto*—Held, affirming the decision of the Commercial Court, that there was nothing illegal or contrary to policy of the Companies Act in the payments. Metropolitan Coal Consumers' Association v. Serpentine, C.A. July 16.

COMPANY—Winding-up. Depositions at private examination; Inspection; Companies Act, 1868, s. 118; Companies Winding-up Rules, 1883, r. 11, ss. 1. In a winding-up every creditor, and every creditor whose claim or proof has been admitted, is entitled, at his right, to inspect and take copies of all documents and evidence taken at a private examination under sect. 115 of the Companies Act, 1862, whether the evidence was given by himself or by other persons. *In re Standard Gold Mining Company, July 17, Vaughan Williams J.—Weekly Notes.*

BREACH OF CHARTER-PARTY.—The Aurora (M—Court of Appeal, 17th July.) This was an appeal against a decision of Mr. Justice Warrington in the Commercial Court, where the Columbia Belge de Navigation Co. sued the Société pour le Commerce de Navigation, for breach of charter-party dated 9th November, 1894, the *Aurora* (s) was to carry 7,200 tons of lumber in bags from Hull to Philadelphia, with liberty to call en route. The *Aurora* commenced loading at Hull on 12th November, and soon afterwards plaintiffs were told that the vessel was not to go from Hull to Philadelphia direct, but from Hull to Antwerp, thence to Philadelphia, and thence to

delivering the Halifax cargo on to Philadelphia. Plaintiffs protested against this, as it was not in accordance with the charter-party entered into between them and defendants' agents, Messrs. Brown, Jenks & Co. They pointed out that this was to be a November shipment direct to Philadelphia, and if the vessel was sent by way of Antwerp and Halifax the cargo would not be accepted. An injunction was granted by Mr. Justice Collins to restrain the steamer from going to Antwerp and Halifax, but despite this the captain proceeded to sea at the request of his owners, and was thus guilty of a gross breach of the order of the Court. The ship went from Hull to Antwerp, from there to Halifax, and finally arrived at Philadelphia on 1st January last, when the cargo could not be tendered under the contract. The cargo was sold for £12,000 net, and plaintiffs had to replace the cargo which had been sent by sea. The new cargo they had to pay £12,000. They now sought to recover the difference. It was stated in evidence that the agents had not acted in accordance with instructions of the owners of the ship. The agents ought not to have signed the charter-party, as their instructions had been that the ship would have to go from England to Antwerp, and thence to Halifax. Mr. Justice Mathew had given judgment for plaintiffs, with costs. Defendants now appealed. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal, with costs. The Master of the Rolls stated that defendants had been guilty of a breach of contract, and they were liable for the sum claimed. If plaintiffs had not sent out a second cargo by another ship, defendants would have been liable for additional damages.

CLIPPINGS FROM HOME PAPERS.

THE BUTTER STATE COMMISSION.—It is stated in Paris that Mr. J. G. Scott, who is in London, and is about to present his report to the English Government, was unable to come to an agreement with M. Pavie and M. Lefevre-Pontalis as to the Butter State, but that it is believed the two Governments will shortly take steps to arrive at a understanding.

Agency states that M. Pavie and M. Lefevre-Pontalis, the French members of the Butter State Commission, are expected shortly in Paris for the purpose of handing their reports to the French Government. The French established a fortified post on territory which had been contemplated as likely to form part of the Butter State. The British Government has, therefore, also taken measures to safeguard British interests in the country near Mekong. Mr. J. G. Scott, the British member of Commission, was accompanied by his wife, and a party of his family, which lasted eight months, and involved a march overland from Bangkok to Mandalay of 1,500 miles over extraordinarily difficult country.—*The Times*.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.—The *Figaro* learns that in the treaty of alliance between France and Russia the *casus foederis*, or the obligation of each country to move in support of the other, is not left to the judgment of the contracting parties, as, according to that journal, is the case in the treaties of the Triple Alliance, but is made absolute, so that if either of them were attacked or attacked by a third country without any previous negotiations, pour paroles, or explanation, the Paris edition of the *New York Herald* publishes an interview on the same subject with a Russian Minister whose name is not given. The latter is reported to have said that the Treaty was concluded in 1891 after the visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt, and to have added that since the conclusion of the Treaty Nicholas, the alliance has been, however, perfect one, and alliance is merely at wanting any aggression against France or Russia. In answer to the question whether he thought that Russia would one day consider herself authorized to take action with regard to Egypt, the Minister is reported to have said, "Certainly, I think so. Russia will want to make her route to Eastern possessions free. It is even probable that she will ask Germany to join her once more."—*The Tablet*.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The Admiralty have contracted with Messrs. J. G. Thomson, of Clydebank, to supply and fit the machinery of the new iron-clad cruiser *Pelorus*, which has just been laid down on the building slip at Sheerness Dockyard. The engines of the *Pelorus*—which is the first of a new type of third-class cruisers—are estimated to indicate 7,000 horse-power, under natural draught, giving her a speed of 20 knots. It is anticipated that the *Pelorus* will be the latest third-class cruiser ever built for the Royal Navy. She is to have a length of 300 ft., a breadth of 36 ft. 6 in., and a displacement of 2,135 tons.—*Fairplay*.

NAVAL ARTILLERY.—The progress of artillery during the past few years has been so extraordinary that the old pattern guns of the fleet, which have just been laid down on the building slip at Sheerness Dockyard, are estimated to indicate 7,000 horse-power, under natural draught, giving her a speed of 20 knots. It is anticipated that the *Pelorus* will be the latest third-class cruiser ever built for the Royal Navy. She is to have a length of 300 ft., a breadth of 36 ft. 6 in., and a displacement of 2,135 tons.—*Fairplay*.

RUSSIA AND AFRICA.—The *New York Times* learns from Odessa that the Russian Government is about to arrange a loan for the Negus of Abyssinia. The Abyssinian Deputation is said to have expressed a wish for Russian contractors to proceed to Abyssinia in order to erect brick workshops and small factories in that country.

BURU-PEST OR ORIENTAL PLAGUE.—This disease, closely resembling typhus fever, is raging widely in China at the present time. It is reported officially that it is no uncommon thing to meet with four cases in the same house. The sanitary authorities of Austria are warned against the danger of relaxing their vigilance in all future communication with the ports of France, and the *Telegraph* says that the French Government is actively engaged in organizing the French Protection over the Laos States. Major Tournaire has been appointed to the Lower Laos country; Lieutenant Rogalski has been appointed Government Commissioner at Kiang; and M. Sarré Government Commissioner at Moung Ha Hin. Two Commercial Agents have also been appointed.

NAVY OR CIVIL BALLOONS.—Experiments have been made in Austria in order to test the likelihood of a balloon being hit when fired at. A captive balloon, at an altitude of 4,265 feet, was fired at from a distance of 4,400 yards, and was struck some times without being brought down. In a second trial a captive balloon, at a height of about 2,635 feet, was fired at from 3,500 yards' distance. A violent wind, causing the balloon to plunge a good deal, rendered the aim very difficult, and the balloon was not brought down until after the fifty-third round.

NICARAGUA.—The *Kilmackie* *Zeitung* has received intelligence from Washington, under date the 9th July, to the following effect:—"Clarence, the former chieftain of the Mosquito Indians, who, after his expulsion from the Mosquito Territory, was at Kingston, Jamaica, and drew a pension from England, intends to start for England very soon, in order to put forward there his claims to the territory taken possession of by Nicaragua. It is believed in Washington that England will support these claims, and use them as a starting point for new steps against Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Question will, therefore, probably once more come before the political world ere long."

THE SMALL-BORE RIFLE.—For a nation which, like ourselves, is frequently involved in small frontier wars and engaged with enemies whose nervous development is apparently less exacting than that of the European, a question which has been raised more than once before—in the Zulu War and in the Sudan campaign, for example—in connection with the new small-bore rifles, assumes very serious importance. The question is, Will these new rifles stop a rush, a charge of savages or of fanatical dervishes? It is all very well to be able to hit a man at 2,000 yards range, but it is of greater moment to know that when he is at 100 or 200 yards distance a man cannot still continue his onward rush so as to come within striking limits. The facts at present collected are insufficient to justify any want of confidence in this weapon for fighting at close quarters against fanatics, but, at the same time, they clearly indicate a possible disadvantage in its use, and, further, emphasize the need of close observation of all wounded, and the casualties caused by these small-bore rifles at all ranges by medical officers. Their interpretation cannot fall to be of value to those whose duty it is to advise the War Department upon ordnance questions.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:

American (*City of Peking*) 1st prox.

American (*Choke*) 3rd prox.

French (*Melbourne*) 3rd prox.

Tacoma (*Evandale*) 3rd prox.

Tacoma (*Victoria*) 14th prox.

Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 16th prox.

American (*Belgie*) 20th prox.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., left Nagasaki for this port at 8 p.m. yesterday.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Shanghai* left London for this port on the 24th inst.

We are informed by the Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co. that the Company's steamer *Gilala* left Kobe for this port at 3 p.m. yesterday.

The silk steamer *Empress of Japan* was delivered in New York on the 25th inst.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

From 5 p.m. yesterday to 5 p.m. to-day.

ARRIVALS.

Nanyang steamer from Shanghai.

Yuzen " " Shanghai.

Choyang " " Swatow, etc.

Hupah " " Swatow.

Kwanglo " " Canton.

Kwanglo " " Canton.

Aggregating 7,138 tons register.

DEPARTURES.

Rohila steamer for Europe.

Nobis " Yokohama.

Canton " Swatow.

Jrmi " Shanghai.

Belmont (bark) " New York.

Aggregating 7,001 tons register.

The British steamer *Choyang* left Shanghai on the 25th instant, and Swatow on the 28th, and had fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Hupah* left Swatow on the 25th instant, and had fresh north-east winds and rainy squally weather to Pedro Blanco; thence to port had north-east winds and fine clear weather.

The German steamer *Nanyang* left Chefoo on the 24th instant at 4 a.m., and had fine clear weather and fresh north winds to Tsurabuchi; thence to Hongkong had equally weather and fresh north-east winds to arrival in Hongkong on the 28th instant at 10.30 p.m.

The Chinese steamer *Layuan* left Shanghai on the 25th instant. From Shanghai to Hainan, Islands had light northerly winds and fine weather. From Hainan Islands to Cape Point had strong north-easterly winds and squally and thick rainy weather; thence to port had light northerly winds and fine clear weather.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Dunrois in Kowloon Dock.

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